

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID: sssptaul53cxa

PASSWORD:

TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific research. Use for software development or design or implementation of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:47:04 ON 19 JUL 2005

=> file caplus uspatfull epfull japiro medline biosis embase scisearch
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS SINCE FILE TOTAL
ENTRY SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST 0.21 0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 15:47:26 ON 19 JUL 2005
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 15:47:26 ON 19 JUL 2005
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'EPFULL' ENTERED AT 15:47:26 ON 19 JUL 2005
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 European Patent Office / FIZ Karlsruhe

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 15:47:26 ON 19 JUL 2005
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 Japanese Patent Office (JPO) - JAPIO

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 15:47:26 ON 19 JUL 2005

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 15:47:26 ON 19 JUL 2005
Copyright (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 15:47:26 ON 19 JUL 2005
COPYRIGHT (C) 2005 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

FILE 'SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 15:47:26 ON 19 JUL 2005
Copyright (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation

```
=> s (vascular occlusion)
    1 FILES SEARCHED...
L1      13303 (VASCULAR OCCLUSION)

=> s 11 and ((sol gel) or (gel sol)) and hydrogel
    10 FILES FOUND
```

=> s l2 1-2 ibib abs
MISSING OPERATOR L2 1-2
The search profile that was entered contains terms or
nested terms that are not separated by a logical operator.

=> .
. IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (>)

=>
<-----User Break----->

=> d 12 1-2 ibib abs

L2 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:147173 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Devices and methods for interconnecting conduits and closing openings in tissue
 INVENTOR(S): Akin, Jodi J., Alamo, CA, UNITED STATES
 Ramee, Stephen R., New Orleans, LA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003100920	A1	20030529
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-235948	A1	20020904 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-771007, filed on 26 Jan 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6458140 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US20588, filed on 28 Jul 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-363309, filed on 28 Jul 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6251116 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-363310, filed on 28 Jul 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6165185		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	VasConnect Inc, 1460 Maria Lane Suite 310, Walnut Creek, CA, 94596		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	83		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	25 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	3274		

AB The subject invention provides devices and methods for closing and sealing an opening in a conduit. The subject devices consist of an implantable flexible member adapted to conform to and seal with an inner surface of a conduit and further adapted to utilize the internal conduit pressure exerted thereon to form a substantially fluid-tight seal with the inner surface of the conduit whereby substances are prevented from leaking from the opening under normal physiological conditions. In the subject methods, a subject device is provided and positioned inside a conduit, operatively aligned over an opening to be sealed. The device is conformed to and sealed with an inner surface of the conduit and a substantially fluid-tight seal is formed between the device and the inner surface of the conduit utilizing the internal conduit pressure whereby substances within the conduit are prevented from leaking from the opening under normal physiological conditions.

L2 ANSWER 2 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:95547 USPATFULL
 TITLE: Fiber optic D dimer biosensor
 INVENTOR(S): Glass, Robert S., Livermore, CA, United States
 Grant, Sheila A., Pleasanton, CA, United States
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, Oakland, CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5938595		19990817
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-653183		19960524 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Dvorak, Linda C.M.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Yarnell, Bryan K.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wooldridge, John P.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	30		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 557

AB A fiber optic sensor for D dimer (a fibrinolytic product) can be used in vivo (e.g., in catheter-based procedures) for the diagnosis and treatment of stroke-related conditions in humans. Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the United States. It has been estimated that strokes and stroke-related disorders cost Americans between \$15-30 billion annually. Relatively recently, new medical procedures have been developed for the treatment of stroke. These endovascular procedures rely upon the use of microcatheters. These procedures could be facilitated with this sensor for D dimer integrated with a microcatheter for the diagnosis of clot type, and as an indicator of the effectiveness, or end-point of thrombolytic therapy.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 15:47:04 ON 19 JUL 2005)

FILE 'CAPLUS, USPATFULL, EPFULL, JAPIO, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, SCISEARCH' ENTERED AT 15:47:26 ON 19 JUL 2005

L1 13303 S (VASCULAR OCCLUSION)

L2 2 S L1 AND ((SOL GEL) OR (GEL SOL)) AND HYDROGEL

=> s l1 and ((sol gel) or (gel sol))

L3 11 L1 AND ((SOL GEL) OR (GEL SOL))

=> d l3 1-11 ibib abs

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 11 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:231912 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:195049

TITLE: Temporary vascular occlusion with poloxamer 407

AUTHOR(S): Raymond, Jean; Metcalfe, Annick; Salazkin, Igor; Schwarz, Alexander

CORPORATE SOURCE: CHUM Research Center, Interventional Neuroradiology Laboratory, Notre-Dame Hospital, Montreal, QC, 1560, Can.

SOURCE: Biomaterials (2004), 25(18), 3983-3989

CODEN: BIMADU; ISSN: 0142-9612

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB There is a need for safe and reversible occlusions during percutaneous endovascular procedures. Poloxamer 407 is a non-ionic surfactant with rapid reversible **sol-gel** transition behavior. The safety and efficacy of this polymer as a temporary embolic agent was investigated. First, dissoln. time after gelation of poloxamer was determined in an in vitro model. Then, transient poloxamer occlusion of renal and pulmonary arteries of seven dogs was followed by serial angiograms. Macroscopic and pathol. changes were studied 1 wk later. This experiment was repeated in similar arteries in one pig, and in auricular arteries of two rabbits. Poloxamer dissoln. after in vitro polymerization was completed within 1-20 h, depending on concns. In vivo poloxamer 22% injections led to complete occlusion, followed by full recanalization within 10-90 min without complication. The only biochem. effect of poloxamer occlusions was transient elevation of triglyceride levels. There were no pathol. abnormalities at 1 wk. Poloxamer 407 could be used as an embolic material for temporary occlusions.

REFERENCE COUNT: 12 THERE ARE 12 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:104955 USPATFULL
TITLE: Multimolecular devices and drug delivery systems
INVENTOR(S): Cubicciotti, Roger S., Montclair, NJ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005089890	A1	20050428
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-872973	A1	20040621 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2001-907385, filed on 17 Jul 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6762025 Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-81930, filed on 20 May 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6287765		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Licata & Tyrrell P.C., 66 East Main Street, Marlton, NJ, 08053, US		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	119		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	15620		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			
AB	Multimolecular devices and drug delivery systems prepared from synthetic heteropolymers, heteropolymeric discrete structures, multivalent heteropolymeric hybrid structures, aptameric multimolecular devices, multivalent imprints, tethered specific recognition devices, paired specific recognition devices, nonaptameric multimolecular devices and immobilized multimolecular structures are provided, including molecular adsorbents and multimolecular adherents, adhesives, transducers, switches, sensors and delivery systems. Methods for selecting single synthetic nucleotides, shape-specific probes and specifically attractive surfaces for use in these multimolecular devices are also provided. In addition, paired nucleotide-nonnucleotide mapping libraries for transposition of selected populations of selected nonoligonucleotide molecules into selected populations of replicatable nucleotide sequences are described.		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:10478 USPATFULL
TITLE: Temporary embolization using inverse thermosensitive polymers
INVENTOR(S): Schwarz, Alexander, Brookline, MA, UNITED STATES
Raymond, Jean, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005008610	A1	20050113
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-794804	A1	20040305 (10)
	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-457148P	20030324 (60)	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	FOLEY HOAG, LLP, PATENT GROUP, WORLD TRADE CENTER WEST, 155 SEAPORT BLVD, BOSTON, MA, 02110		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	33		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	1828		
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.			

AB One aspect of the present invention relates to methods of embolizing a vascular site in a mammal comprising introducing into the vasculature of a mammal a composition comprising an inverse thermosensitive polymer, wherein said inverse thermosensitive polymer gels in said vasculature, which composition may be injected through a small catheter, and which compositions gel at or below body temperature. In certain embodiments of the methods of embolization, said composition further comprises a marker molecule, such as a dye, radiopaque, or an MRI-visible compound.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:147173 USPATFULL

TITLE: Devices and methods for interconnecting conduits and closing openings in tissue

INVENTOR(S): Akin, Jodi J., Alamo, CA, UNITED STATES

Ramee, Stephen R., New Orleans, LA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
--	--------	------	------

PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003100920	A1	20030529
---------------------	---------------	----	----------

APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-235948	A1	20020904 (10)
--------------------	----------------	----	---------------

RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2001-771007, filed on 26 Jan 2001, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6458140
	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2000-US20588, filed on 28 Jul 2000, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-363309, filed on 28 Jul 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6251116 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1999-363310, filed on 28 Jul 1999, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6165185

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: VasConnect Inc, 1460 Maria Lane Suite 310, Walnut Creek, CA, 94596

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 83

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 25 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT: 3274

AB The subject invention provides devices and methods for closing and sealing an opening in a conduit. The subject devices consist of an implantable flexible member adapted to conform to and seal with an inner surface of a conduit and further adapted to utilize the internal conduit pressure exerted thereon to form a substantially fluid-tight seal with the inner surface of the conduit whereby substances are prevented from leaking from the opening under normal physiological conditions. In the subject methods, a subject device is provided and positioned inside a conduit, operatively aligned over an opening to be sealed. The device is conformed to and sealed with an inner surface of the conduit and a substantially fluid-tight seal is formed between the device and the inner surface of the conduit utilizing the internal conduit pressure whereby substances within the conduit are prevented from leaking from the opening under normal physiological conditions.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:120141 USPATFULL

TITLE: Method of identifying inhibitors of Tie-2

INVENTOR(S): Bump, Nancy J., Lowell, MA, UNITED STATES

Arnold, Lee D., Westborough, MA, UNITED STATES

Dixon, Richard W., Jefferson, MA, UNITED STATES

Heoffken, Hans Wolfgang, Ludwigshafen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

Allen, Karen, Weston, MA, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bellamacina, Cornelia, Castro Valley, CA, UNITED STATES
Abbott Research Center (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003082622	A1	20030501
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-815341	A1	20010322 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-192920P	20000329 (60).
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Guilio A. DeConti, Jr., Esq., Lahive & Cockfield, L.L.P., 28 State Street, Boston, MA, 02109	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	88	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	171 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	2293	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to polypeptides which comprise the ligand binding domain of Tie-2, crystalline forms of these polypeptides and the use of these crystalline forms to determine the three dimensional structure of the catalytic domain of Tie-2. The invention also relates to the use of the three dimensional structure of the Tie-2 catalytic domain both alone, or in complex with inhibitors, in methods of designing and/or identifying potential inhibitors of Tie-2 activity, for example, compounds which inhibit the binding of a native substrate to the Tie-2 catalytic domain.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:60923 USPATFULL
TITLE: Single-molecule selection methods and compositions
therefrom
INVENTOR(S): Cubicciotti, Roger S., Montclair, NJ, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002034757	A1	20020321
	US 6762025	B2	20040713
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-907385	A1	20010717 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1998-81930, filed on 20 May 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6287765		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	LICATA & TYRRELL P.C., 66 E. MAIN STREET, MARLTON, NJ, 08053		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	129		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	15716		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Single-molecule selection methods are provided for identifying target-binding molecules from diverse sequence and shape libraries. Complexes and imprints of selected target-binding molecules are also provided. The subject selection methods are used to identify oligonucleotide and nonnucleotide molecules with desirable properties for use in pharmaceuticals, drug discovery, drug delivery, diagnostics, medical devices, cosmetics, agriculture, environmental remediation, smart materials, packaging, microelectronics and nanofabrication. Single oligonucleotide molecules with desirable binding properties are selected from diverse sequence libraries and identified by amplification and

sequencing. Alternatively, selected oligonucleotide molecules are identified by sequencing without amplification. Nonnucleotide molecules with desirable properties are identified by single-molecule selection from libraries of conjugated molecules or nucleotide-encoded nonnucleotide molecules. Alternatively, target-specific nonnucleotide molecules are prepared by imprinting selected oligonucleotide molecules into nonnucleotide molecular media. Complexes and imprints of molecules identified by single-molecule selection are shown to have broad utility as drugs, prodrugs, drug delivery systems, willfully reversible cosmetics, diagnostic reagents, sensors, transducers, actuators, adhesives, adherents and novel multimolecular devices.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:152673 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods for detecting and identifying single molecules
INVENTOR(S): Cubicciotti, Roger S., Montclair, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Molecular Machines, Inc., Montclair, NJ, United States
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6287765	B1	20010911
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-81930		19980520 (9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Fredman, Jeffrey		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Licata & Tyrrell P.C.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	27		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	15456		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Multimolecular devices and drug delivery systems prepared from synthetic heteropolymers, heteropolymeric discrete structures, multivalent heteropolymeric hybrid structures, aptameric multimolecular devices, multivalent imprints, tethered specific recognition devices, paired specific recognition devices, nonaptameric multimolecular devices and immobilized multimolecular structures are provided, including molecular adsorbents and multimolecular adherents, adhesives, transducers, switches, sensors and delivery systems. Methods for selecting single synthetic nucleotides, shape-specific probes and specifically attractive surfaces for use in these multimolecular devices are also provided. In addition, paired nucleotide-nonnucleotide mapping libraries for transposition of selected populations of selected nonoligonucleotide molecules into selected populations of replicatable nucleotide sequences are described.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 11 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:95547 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fiber optic D dimer biosensor
INVENTOR(S): Glass, Robert S., Livermore, CA, United States
Grant, Sheila A., Pleasanton, CA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Regents of the University of California, Oakland,
CA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5938595		19990817
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-653183		19960524 (8)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		

FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Dvorak, Linda C.M.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Yarnell, Bryan K.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Wooldridge, John P.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Figure(s); 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 557

AB A fiber optic sensor for D dimer (a fibrinolytic product) can be used in vivo (e.g., in catheter-based procedures) for the diagnosis and treatment of stroke-related conditions in humans. Stroke is the third leading cause of death in the United States. It has been estimated that strokes and stroke-related disorders cost Americans between \$15-30 billion annually. Relatively recently, new medical procedures have been developed for the treatment of stroke. These endovascular procedures rely upon the use of microcatheters. These procedures could be facilitated with this sensor for D dimer integrated with a microcatheter for the diagnosis of clot type, and as an indicator of the effectiveness, or end-point of thrombolytic therapy.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 11 JAPIO (C) 2005 JPO on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-102331 JAPIO
TITLE: LIQUID PHASE POLYMERIC **VASCULAR OCCLUSION** MATERIAL WHICH GIVES RISE TO SOL-GEL PHASE TRANSITION AND ITS APPLICATION
INVENTOR: BAE YOUN HAN; NA KUN; KANG SEONG IL; YI JIN WOO; HAN MOON HEE
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): KWANGJU INST OF SCIENCE & TECHNOL
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	ERA	MAIN IPC
JP 2002102331	A	20020409	Heisei	A61L031-00

APPLICATION INFORMATION
STN FORMAT: JP 2000-340540 20001108
ORIGINAL: JP2000340540 Heisei
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: KR 2000-200055585 20000921
SOURCE: PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2002

AN 2002-102331 JAPIO
AB PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a liquid phase polymeric **vascular occlusion** material which gives rise to a soil-gel-phase transition under in vivo conditions (temperature, ion intensity and pH) and its application.
SOLUTION: This liquid phase polymeric **vascular occlusion** material is prepared by using isopropylacrylamide which is a temperature-sensitive material as a basic material and copolymerizing the same with an ion intensity- or pH- sensitive monomer. This material is usable as an extracellular supporting body for **vascular occlusion** and cell culture and an anticancer drug transmission system.
COPYRIGHT: (C)2002,JPO

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 11 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004154028 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15046888
TITLE: Temporary **vascular occlusion** with poloxamer 407.
AUTHOR: Raymond Jean; Metcalfe Annick; Salazkin Igor; Schwarz Alexander

CORPORATE SOURCE: Interventional Neuroradiology Laboratory, CHUM Research Center, Notre-Dame Hospital, Mailloux Pavilion M-8206, 1560 Sherbrooke East, Montreal, Que., Canada H2L 4M1..
dr_jean_raymond@hotmail.com

SOURCE: Biomaterials, (2004 Aug) 25 (18) 3983-9.

JOURNAL CODE: 8100316. ISSN: 0142-9612.

PUB. COUNTRY: England: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: (EVALUATION STUDIES)

JOURNAL; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LANGUAGE: English

FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 200412

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040330
Last Updated on STN: 20041219
Entered Medline: 20041208

AB There is a need for safe and reversible occlusions during percutaneous endovascular procedures. Poloxamer 407 is a non-ionic surfactant with rapid reversible **sol-gel** transition behaviour. The safety and efficacy of this polymer as a temporary embolic agent was investigated. First, dissolution time after gelation of poloxamer was determined in an in vitro model. Then, transient poloxamer occlusion of renal and pulmonary arteries of seven dogs was followed by serial angiograms. Macroscopic and pathological changes were studied 1 week later. This experiment was repeated in similar arteries in one pig, and in auricular arteries of two rabbits. Poloxamer dissolution after in vitro polymerization was completed within 1-20 h, depending on concentrations. In vivo poloxamer 22% injections led to complete occlusion, followed by full recanalization within 10-90 min without complication. The only biochemical effect of poloxamer occlusions was transient elevation of triglyceride levels. There were no pathological abnormalities at 1 week. Poloxamer 407 could be used as an embolic material for temporary occlusions.

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 11 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2005 ELSEVIER INC. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.
on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004138754 EMBASE

TITLE: Temporary **vascular** occlusion with poloxamer 407.

AUTHOR: Raymond J.; Metcalfe A.; Salazkin I.; Schwarz A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: J. Raymond, Interventional Neuroradiology Lab., CHUM Research Center, Notre-Dame Hospital, 1560 Sherbrooke East, Montreal, Que. H2L 4M1, Canada. dr_jean_raymond@hotmail.com

SOURCE: Biomaterials, (2004) Vol. 25, No. 18, pp. 3983-3989.

Refs: 12
ISSN: 0142-9612 CODEN: BIMADU
S 0142-9612(03)01027-5

COUNTRY: United Kingdom

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article

FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index

LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20040415
Last Updated on STN: 20040415

AB There is a need for safe and reversible occlusions during percutaneous endovascular procedures. Poloxamer 407 is a non-ionic surfactant with rapid reversible **sol-gel** transition behaviour. The safety and efficacy of this polymer as a temporary embolic agent was investigated. First, dissolution time after gelation of poloxamer was determined in an in vitro model. Then, transient poloxamer occlusion of renal and pulmonary arteries of seven dogs was followed by serial angiograms. Macroscopic and pathological changes were studied 1 week later. This experiment was repeated in similar arteries in one pig, and

in auricular arteries of two rabbits. Poloxamer dissolution after in vitro polymerization was completed within 1-20h, depending on concentrations. In vivo poloxamer 22% injections led to complete occlusion, followed by full recanalization within 10-90min without complication. The only biochemical effect of poloxamer occlusions was transient elevation of triglyceride levels. There were no pathological abnormalities at 1 week. Poloxamer 407 could be used as an embolic material for temporary occlusions. .COPYRGT. 2003 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.